

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of glycerin, phenol, iodine, alcohol (2.8 percent by volume), and chloroform (27 minims per fluid ounce).

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Alcohol 5% Chloroform 20 minims to ounce", on the carton and bottle label, was false and misleading since the article contained less than 5 percent of alcohol and more than 20 minims of chloroform to the ounce. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements appearing on the bottle label and the carton, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Intended to be Used in the Treatment of Croup Apply freely over upper part of chest and throat, repeat every ten min. until breathing becomes easy and free"; (carton) "Intended to be used in the Treatment of Croup A Valuable Remedy For Spasmodic Croup * * * Apply freely over chest and throat and repeat in 10 minutes if not relieved. Use externally in all cases where the liniment is needed. For Pains And Soreness In Lungs In Numerous Cases Lawrence's Liniment Has Relieved Spasmodic Croup In Fifteen Minutes."

On June 21, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27372. Misbranding of Menard's French Croup Suet. U. S. v. 93 Packages and 141 Packages of Menard's French Croup Suet. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 39192, 39263. Sample nos. 21637-C, 21747-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On March 10 and March 25, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 234 packages of Menard's French Croup Suet at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 7, 1936, and February 24, 1937, by Menard & Watson from Macon, Ga., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

A sample of the article was found to consist essentially of creosote and volatile oils, including camphor, incorporated in a fat.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, (carton) "French Croup Suet * * * Remedy for Croup * * * in the treatment of infants * * * Can be used on an infant a week old with the most marvelously good results A Sure Cold Stop", (box) "French Croup Suet * * * Remedy for Croup", were false and fraudulent.

On April 14 and May 3, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27373. Adulteration and misbranding of Enterocap Oralsulin. U. S. v. 4 Bottles and 1 Bottle of Enterocap Oralsulin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39248. Sample nos. 21730-C, 21735-C.)

This product was labeled to indicate that it was a preparation of insulin to be administered orally. Examination showed that it contained no insulin, also that the labeling bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On March 23, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five bottles of Enterocap Oralsulin at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 2, 1937, by Lafayette Pharmacal, Inc., from Lafayette, Ind., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. It was labeled in part: (Bottle) "100 Enterocap Oralsulin Dose A [or "Dose O"]."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of powdered animal substance. Biological examination indicated that the article did not contain insulin.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Oralsulin", a name suggesting oral insulin, since it did not contain insulin.